

FRANK LESLIE'S

PICTORIAL LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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It has never been the sorrowful task of the people of the United States to stand in the presence of their Chief Magistrate hurried out of existence by the hand of violence. One other nation, though, has had a similar disaster, and that country the greatest shown in history for a moment in the position that made then the equals of England and the superior of most kings, retired, with two exceptions, to private life at the close of their administrations, and as death has come to call them to their own, the world has mourned over the loss of two of the greatest men that has darkened the White House; when Providence called away almost in the outset of their administrations, Presidents whose age could not bear up against the exhausting duties of the ruler of a mighty empire.

On the nation's shoulders as it grieves on the face of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, as he lies calm and still his face showing the violence of which he was a victim. "Sleeping by the side of his cradle, striking in the national contest in legislative convention, the grand and glorious movement, by a deadly war, and falling fit, it immobolizes with the weapon of a cowardly, treacherous cut-throat, the man, of all men living, destined to be the savior of the American people."

"Sleeping by the side of his cradle, with no marks of external violence or service, with none of the auxiliaries which wealth, social position or academic honors afford other aspirants to public honors, ABRAHAM LINCOLN rises step by step to the highest position. His kindly nature, his jovial disposition, his freedom from all affectation or attempt to appear other than he was, at first propels some who had not studied the man or his country, who failed to recognize his sound soul, his boundless integrity, his breadth and comprehensive view, his manifold, prudent course directed to the great end the restoration of national happiness. Amid the heat of party virulence, which in our history has no check but God, Mr. LINCOLN stands as a silent, patient man. We should hark to inscribe on this scroll the epithet with which many papers have persistently coupl'd the name of the Chief Magistrate, but when the assassin's hand has cut him off, many papers, in the *Friend* and *the Slave*, repeat that it was easy to select among the great men of the country, one to fill the place of the lonely, unpreaching, self-enduring man.

He was a man who loved his brethren people and for the whole world. He was no common man whose loss is so deplored; he was no common man whose loss a ruler choosing nation sees no one to fill in his coffered shoes.

The Lincoln family were Virginians, although said to be sprung from a Quaker family of the name, early settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather was a tanner, and his father a carpenter, however, born in Buckingham County, Virginia, the eldest of five brothers. Soon after Boone had explored the land of Kentucky, then an outlying wilderness within the bounds of his native state, Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin, a poor, ignorant, who, uneducated and untaught, pushed westward to found a high-toned State. The young pioneer settled, it is supposed, on Floyd's Creek, but before he could be established, he moved, by necessity, a house, a log house, in the wilderness, and about the close of the Revolution, in front of Indian raid, killed and scalped by the savages.

Abraham, the youngest of his sons, then deprived of a father's care, fought his battle of life manfully, struggling weakly against the disadvantages, which, in a shire State, crushed the poor white hopelessly to the earth. He married Mary Hanks, in 1806, and settled on the Greenup. Here on a knoll about a mile above Hodgenville, and on the banks of Nolin Creek, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born on the 12th of February, 1809, and remained until his sixth year, when his father removed to a new spot, six miles from the same town of Hodgenville.

Young ABRAHAM had just begun to conquer the village teacher, Riley and Hanks' old family school-book, when his father, in the course of his march to the battle of his side, all he had made his way into the wilds of Spencer County, Indiana, actually, for a part of the march, leaving his way through the primitive, pathless backwoods.

Here, ABRAHAM, though but a boy of eight, aided his father to rear the log-cabin which for the next twelve years was his home. His mother, a woman of piety and devotion, was his teacher in the rudiments

PRICE, FIFTEEN CENTS.

of learning, and he had acquired a knowledge of reading and writing when he was called upon to address a traveling preacher, and invited to come and preach a sermon over the grave of the mother he loved.

Neither father nor son neglected the rare opportunities of advancement that occurred in the backwoods. The school that started companion ABRAHAM as an early scholar; the books discovered in the old log-cabin, the old hornbook, the reader, and in 1820, when they removed once more, and a farm near Decatur, Illinois, became their home. After seeing his father established, helping to break the ground, and above all, making the rail fence which has become his, he studied, and at the age of twenty-one in his career in life, with little time for study, but with a spirit which could not but let his own indomitable energy and a fixed honesty of purpose.

The Black Hawk War gave him his first position. Though but a farm hand, he had a hand in a country store and mill at New Salem, he had made himself a valuable servant, and discharged his duties so well that when the brief hostilities were ended, Captain Lincoln became a candidate for the Legislature, and though he was beaten, he obtained a seat on out of nearly three hundred votes won, and steadily retained. Alured by Calhoun, who in later days figures in the troubles of Kansas, Lincoln learned surveying, and soon had a good position.

He now set up as a surveyor, and on his account had failed.

In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature, and in the close of the first session, was appointed to a committee to consider a proposed bill to provide for the removal of the negro from the state. Hon. John T. Stuart, in the middle of the debate, which our readers will examine with interest, and now, more than ever, attaches to all connected with the martyred President.

The first office where Mr. Lincoln became prominent was a member of the firm of Steers & Lincoln, was a very humble editor in Hoffman's Row. At a later period he removed to more comfortable quarters in Fifth Street, west of State Square, where, at the time of his nomination, he had resided with Hon. A. M. Teller.

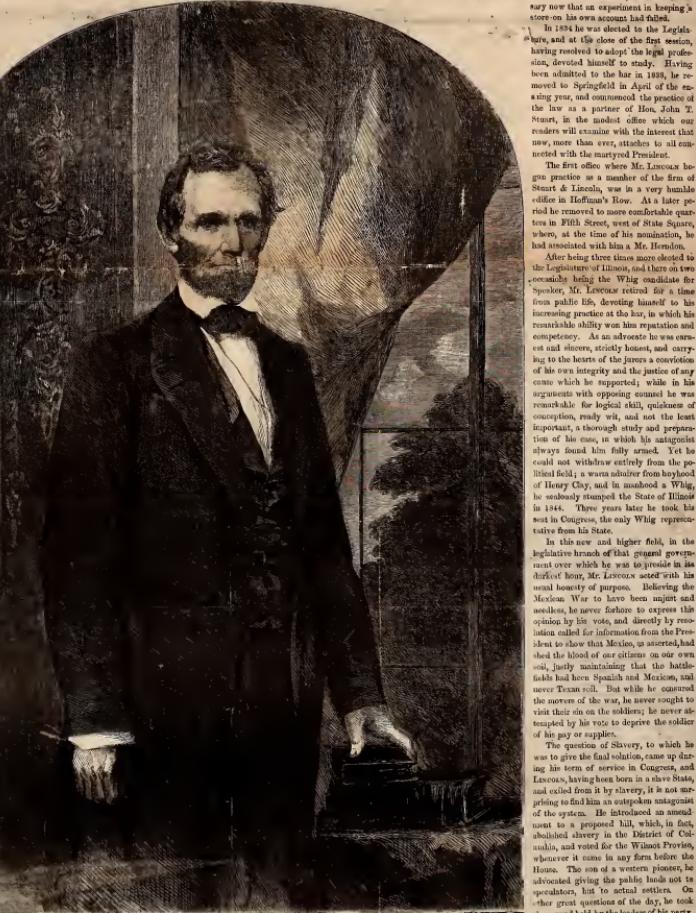
After being three times elected to the Legislature of Illinois, and there on two occasions being the Whig candidate for Speaker, he was retired for a time from public life, devoting himself to his increasing practice at the bar, in which his remarkable shillying won him reputation and competency. As an advocate he was earnest and eloquent, truly honest, and courageous; but, though a thorough student of his own integrity and the justice of any cause which he supported, while in his arguments with opposing counsel he was remarkable for logical skill, quickness of conception, ready wit, and not the least dash of wit and humor. He was a perfect specimen of his race, in which his ancestors always found him fully armed. Yet he could not withstand easily from the political field; a worn minister from New Haven, Conn., and a member of the Whig party, he was elected to represent the State of Illinois in 1843. Three years later he took his seat in Congress, the only Whig representative from his State.

In 1848 he was elected to the higher office of a member of the original congressional, over which he was to preside in his closing hour, Mr. LINCOLN acted with his usual honesty of purpose. Believing the Mexican War to be a just and necessary measure, he never failed to express this opinion by his vote, and directly by resolution called for information from the President to show that Mexico, as asserted, had been the blood of our citizens on our own soil, justly demanded that the United States should have the same, and Mexican and Texas Texas soil. But while he espoused the cause of the war, he never sought to vindicate it on the soldiers; he never attempted to exact a dollar to deprive the soldiers of his pay or supplies.

The question of Slavery, to which he was to give the final solution, came up during his term of service in Congress, and Lincoln had to take a bold and decided stand, and called from it a bitter rebuke. It is not surprising to find him an outspoken antagonist of the system. He introduced an amendment to a proposed bill which, in fact, when adopted, did not become a law, of Col. Lincoln, and voted for the Wilcox Proviso, whenever it name is any form before the House. The son of a western pioneer, he advocated giving the public lands not to speculators, but to actual settlers. On other great questions of the day, he took the ground held by the leaders of his party.



MR. LINCOLN'S FIRST LAW OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, — BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809, — ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865.

He was a member of the convention which nominated General Taylor for the Presidency in 1848, and spoke in New England during the campaign. The success of the candidate did not induce a triumph in Illinois, and **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** was nominated in vain for the Senate of the United States.

Having thus served his Master as a candidate for the most august legislative body in the land, Mr. LINCOLN again retired to private life. Once more he was amid his many clients, who came eager to confide their business to the clear head and eloquent tongue of the man, whose genial manner ever gave them a special welcome.

The passage of the Nebraska Bill in May, 1850, drew him forth from retirement. To him it was an occasion for no man to sit idle. Judge道格拉斯, the leader of his own party, and of the Unionists, had espoused the cause of the South through his efforts.

Admitting his great ability and eloquence, those which he had adopted in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Lincoln followed the same course to refute him. On two occasions they met, once at Springfield, and again at Peoria. The ability displayed by Mr. Lincoln was never equalled, and so easily did he win the public mind that the Legislature of the State of Illinois, at their next session, voted to send a free-state Senator to Washington. Mr. Lincoln was naturally looked to, but as many Democrats determined to support Judge道格拉斯, Mr. Lincoln, in his usual way, gave way to him and labored for his success.

The great struggle had now assumed a distinctive shape. The party which had been steadily growing up to resist the encroachments and usurpations of slavery, assumed a distinctive form, and at Philadelphia, June 17, 1850, nominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidential election. Among the delegates to the convention Mr. Lincoln's name stood high; and he received 110 ballots for Vice-President, the curve resulting in the nomination of John C. Fremont, for President, and William L. Dayton for Vice-President.

During the campaign he labored with rare energy for the success of the ticket, but with a heart to behold it fail, and to see the mantle of Washington fall upon James Buchanan. The course of the administration in Kansas, and the strong opposition to it, which the Constitutional Unionists had adopted, had strengthened the Republican cause in Illinois, and the Convocation at Springfield, June 17th 1850, nominated Mr. Lincoln as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The Douglasites had no candidate for reelection, that two were again brought into direct opposition. They soon met at Chicago, then at Springfield, and on this Mr. Lincoln, in his usual way, labored to a success during the campaign. The seven debates that ensued at Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro', Charleston, Galena, Quincy, Alton, were unsurpassed in our campaign history, for eloquence, ability, and the number of auditors present.

The standing of the two men, antagonists well matched, the one more polished, courteous-like, adroit; the other more bold, earnest, eloquently and peremptorily, was never so ordinary effect on the minds of men.

Mr. LINCOLN was now fully roused, and during the campaign more than fifty other, and in a variety of ways, of the State, till Illinois fairly boiled over with excitement. The result, while it showed the great influence of Mr. Lincoln, proved that many Republicans still believed in the possibility of a compromise. His own cheering was far less to Mr. Lincoln than the success of the cause, and being now thoroughly in the field, he extended his tour to other States, including Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Kansas exciting hearty sympathies. A speech on National Policy at the Cooper Institute, New York, brought him before the Republicans of that city.

The election was now called by the party whose interests he considered those of right and justice, was convened on the 16th of May, in the Wabash, Indiana, and other states, at Chicago, Governor Morgan of New York, called to order, and George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, was chosen permanent President. It soon became evident that the delegates of the Republican party, from all the Union, came prepared to select for the nomination to the Presidency, one of two men, the experienced and polished Wm. H. Seward, of New York, and the homely, clear-headed lawyer of the west, **ABRAHAM LINCOLN**, of Illinois. On the first ballot Seward received 173 votes and Lincoln 102, on the second Seward received 184 and Lincoln 181, but a third ballot was called, and Seward and friends yielded the contest. Mr. Lincoln received 231 votes, and on nomination of W. H. Seward of New York, the nomination was made.

Mr. Lincoln was at Springfield at the time, and when the message was brought him from the Telegraph office, showed little exultation, but quietly remarked that though he was a woman at his time, he would be glad to hear the news, went to the quiet residence, which was soon to be made familiar to all throughout the land.



MR. LINCOLN'S HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Mr. Lincoln's house, of which our engraving is a very accurate representation, is a comfortable two-story frame house, of a light brownish color, and situated on the corner of Eighth and Edward Streets, in Springfield, Illinois. The grounds about it are not spacious, but were always neatly and tastefully kept. Here Mr. Lincoln resided almost from the period of his removal to Springfield, excepting a few months in 1845, when he was the belle of Springfield, accomplished and intellectual, possessing in a high degree those social graces which have made her respected and admired as the, *Mistress of the White House*.

They have had four children, sons, the eldest, ROBERT LINCOLN, son on Gen'l GRANT's staff, born in 1843; another son, born in 1846, died at an early age. Our illustration, from a photograph taken at Springfield, in 1861, represents Mrs. Lincoln with her two youngest sons, one of whom is the boy who has been called upon to mourn over the eventful period of her residence in Washington.

When Mr. Lincoln's nomination was formally communicated to him, he replied:

Springfield, Ill., May 22, 1860.

Hon. GIDEON, President of the Republican Convention:

Sir.—I accept the nomination made by the Convention over which you presided, not in virtue of any personal merit of my own, but in virtue of the services rendered to the cause of my country and other, acting as a Committee on the election of a candidate.

The distinction of principles and sentiment, and the personal character of the other candidates, are, in my judgment, of great importance, and my opinion is, that it should be my duty not to decline.

Implying the assistance of Divine Providence, I accept the nomination, and call upon all who were represented in the Convention, and all who are now in the field, for the Union, and the freedom of the Territories, and the peace of this nation, to rally around me, and to support me in the cause of the perpetual union, harmony, and prosperity of the nation, and in the maintenance of the great principles handed down by the fathers.

Yours obliged friend and fellow citizen,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln thus came before the people as a candidate for the Presidency. He had no personal friends, as his nominees for the Vice-President, were H. W. Bell, of Illinois, a Senator from Maine. The Democratic party was rent in twain. The violence of Southern leaders, the imprudence of their demands, and the manifest disregard of the Southern people to the rights of the slaves, led to a point where no arbitration but civil war was possible, had alarmed many long-life Democrats. A strong party rallied around Judge Douglas, of Illinois, who, though a moderate, policy yet stood up for a Democratic President that would return to enhanced and roses, which was necessary for a compromise between the extreme elements agitating the country. He, however, was not popular, and the extreme Southerners took him up. The Democratic convention at Charleston, and the delegates forming two different bodies, severally adopted platforms, one for the South, and one for the North. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was nominated for the South, and the extreme southern candidate for the North, by Mr. Lane of Oregon. As though this were not sufficient diversity, a fourth ticket was presented in the vain hope of bringing dissension, and under the name of the Free Soil ticket offered the people of the West, the name of John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

Never had the country seen an election which excited more general interest or deeper feeling. The result however was not doubtful. The Republicans were enthusiastic, organized, hopeful; the Democratic party not in the same way, nor so strong, nor so well organized; and the western vote seemed to court the defeat, whose certainty they had contrived, as a pretext for a movement already planned.

The Republicans, forming a body of nearly two millions of voters, carried for Mr. Lincoln the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota, carrying the vote in all the States, except New Jersey, which gave four votes to Mr. LINCOLN, and three to Mr. DOUGLASS. Mr. BISCHOPPIRE received the second vote of all the "slavestate" States, and the votes of Maryland and Virginia, which voted for Bell. Douglass, once so popular, received only the vote of Missouri, and as we have seen, part of the State of New Jersey, although his popular vote was nearly half a million more than that of Mr. BISCHOPPIRE.

Mr. LINCOLN's chances on the 6th of November, 1860, President of the United States, were not good, being only 185 votes, representing sixteen States, and 1,857,810 voters. To his election there existed no constitutional



MR. LINCOLN AND HIS SONS.



MR. LINCOLN'S SECOND LAW OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

objection. His antagonist, Mr. BUCHANAN, a slaveholder and General and Secretary of War, declared officially that **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** was lawfully elected President of the United States.

Here, in brief, is the history of his Administration begins. The State of South Carolina, after closing electors, the next day passed an act calling a Convention, and openly announced its determination to secede from the Union. How rapidly they followed up their determination by action we need not detail here. While Mr. Lincoln, when he should proceed to Washington to enter on the duties of his office, the Southern States, uncheked, unimpeded, were seizing arsenals, fortifications, navy-yards, militia, and all property of the General Government, forming a Confederacy, adopting a Constitution, and proceeding to the choice of a President.

On the 11th of February, Mr. Lincoln left his home in Springfield. He could not conceal from himself the terrible task before him. To him the office of President was not one of quiet repose. In a few days those that had part in the late treason, would have shown a President who would claim authority over nearly half the land, prepared to resist him with arms. Impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, he had farewelled to his

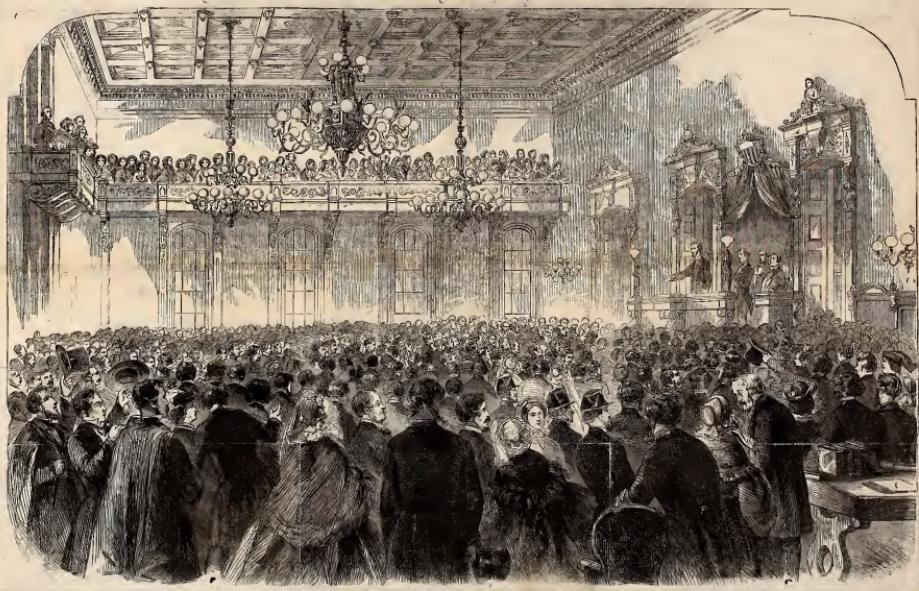
friends and neighbors in those words, which, read at the present time, have indeed a mournful interest:

"Farewell! No one in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel in parting. You will be sorry to hear that I have not more than a quarter of a century, have at most, to live. I have not been well for some time past. I know not how soon I shall die. I have no wife, no children, no wife to mourn, no children to grieve over. My principles, greater than that which has divided us, have not been violated. I have done my duty. I never would have succeeded except by the help of God. I have done my duty as he at all times called. I feel that I am more than a man. I have done my duty, I have not disgraced my trust, I have not disgraced my friends, will all pray that I may deserve that which I have done. I have done my duty, but with a weak, vacuous heart. Again I bid you all adieu."

On the 13th he reached Columbus, where he was formally welcomed in the State Capitol, by General Grant, and the whole body of the Legislature. At this imposing reception, he had observed as to his policy, and against which he everywhere overcame. He believed, and would have believed, that the Southern movement would die of



MR. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.



MR. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION IN THE CAPITOL, COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

himself. His reception here, so sketchy as the spot, is one of the epochs in his life, which will not fail to interest all.

At Philadelphia, the President-elect visited Independence Hall, and in whose walls still echo with the voices of the great patriots founders of the Republic, he was received with a hearty ovation. He stopped for the purpose of a few words of patriotic devotion to the flag, raised the Stars and Stripes, and the plaudits of thousands, raised the thunder of artillery.

At Harrisburg, a demonstration was brought to him, that he was to be unmet, as he passed through Philadelphia, on his way to an earlier train to reach the spot. Many at the time treated this as an idle story, but the evidence is beyond all dispute. Tharata had been current, that he would never live to be unmet, and during his journey an attempt was made to drive the train off the track, at the Toledo and Western Railroad, and a hand-grenade was found concealed in the train, in which he left Cincinnati.

In Washington, preparations were as far as possible, were made to receive any set of visitors to the day of inauguration. A large crowd was to attend the ceremony, and the immediate command of General Scott, but nothing occurred to interrupt the harmony of the occasion. Mr. Lincoln, however, was to meet with Mr. Buchanan, whose term of office expired, and the ceremony of inauguration took place, March 4th, 1861, in front of the Capitol, in presence of an immense multitude.

The first important duty devolving on Mr. Lincoln was the selection of a Cabinet, and he chose William H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy; Caleb C. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster-General; and Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-General.

His situation was a trying one, and the councils of his Cabinet were many and protracted. The South had impeached its new Confederacy, had seized United States forts, arsenals, mints, and custom-houses, for which their secession furnished no justification, and the South was contumacious, and had not yet given up the Union. Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Arkansas, territory bought by the United States as a government. Yet on the 13th of March, Forsyth and Crawford appeared as ambassadors to negotiate an armistice, and the South was to be unmet.

On the 11th day of April the Secretary of State replied, desiring an interview, as the States were still a part of the United States. On this the South took its final step, and on the 12th of April and the ensuing days reduced Fort

The history of the war is familiar to all. During Mr. Lincoln's was ever calm, kind, hopeful for the best. To the violence, the rancorities of the South, their sordid in-

timosity to the living and the dead, he would allow no retaliation in kind. The rough back woodsmen stand in history the chearful sons reproach, while the southern chivalry has become a synonym for Ghoul. On the 4th of July President Lincoln gave his first national address, which must affect the prosperity and happiness of the country for years to come. The country has entered a new era, and with little share of those national calamities which had met with devotion and scorn in the border States, but Maryland and Kentucky were scourged, and Missouri saved.

After the war, he followed the acts of Mr. Lincoln, and in this way, he followed the acts of the people, checking steppes as shotguns till all were quiet.

On the 22d of September, 1862, he felt that had come and passed his famous proclamation, whereby all persons held as slaves in the Southern States were declared free on January 1.

He lived to see this act approved by the fullness of a special session of Congress.

The military affairs were a source of great anxiety to Mr. Lincoln. The failure of many generals saddened the nation; but he encouraged as far as possible the men, and saw with pleasure the work was confided to him.

Slate that period, Vicksburg and Port Hudson fell, opening the Mississippi from sea to sea, and severing the Confederacy in twain. Gettysburg was fought and won, and the South was beaten. Lee's retreat from Petersburg, and Sherman's standard through Georgia and North Carolina—the one received the sword of Lee on the 9th of April, the other that of Johnson on the 21st of the same month of that year. In the meantime, besides the Emancipation Act, many others were passed during the administration of President Lincoln which must affect the prosperity and happiness of the country for years to come. The country has entered a new era, and with little share of those national calamities which had met with devotion and scorn in the border States, but Maryland and Kentucky were scourged, and Missouri saved.

He gave his most patient and loving attention, faithful also to his duty, his religion, and the dictates of humanity.

He lived to see Richmond taken, to enter it in triumph, to dictate the terms of Lee's surrender, to see the rebel prisoners driven from the Lee's and the last army of Johnson driven from the field. He lived to see the South, which had been the Confederate Government scattered to the winds, but his mind was intent on acts sponsored by his kindly heart for restoring peace and tranquility to the South, with his last full of clarity and free from malice, slavery in its death three struck him down.

On Friday night, April 14, 1865, the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, which opened the war, and while Major General Grant was holding the flag of the United States over its recovered ruins, when the war was virtually closed, and a sad move in unison to his kindly heart lay before him, Abraham Lincoln was suddenly cut down by the hand of a cowardly assassin, and an attack of mortality still was made on the site of Mr. Swann, Secretary of State, who lay on a bed of pain from grievous injury accidentally received.

Evidence shows that Major General GRANT and the Vice-President were also marked out for slaughter, but the hand of Providence averted that blow.

The chief theatre at Washington was under the management of John T. Ford. He had a large private box at the disposal of the President, which he freely occupied it, to enjoy a momentary relaxation and the engaging duties of his station.

The night of the 14th was to be the benefit of Miss Laura Keene, and the President, Lieut-General GRANT, and other prominent men, were invited to be present. Whether this was part of the plan, or the result of the secret plot, or whether the plot was formed in this knowledge, is not yet ascertained; but it is evident that John Wilkes Booth, an actor, had long planned that that night he should, in whole intent, make exterior arrangements, assumed or was chosen for the scene of blood, and during the day made all preparations to ensure the certainty of the blow, and his own escape.

The private box adjoined the dress circle, and but two doors, it was sometimes by a partition converted into two boxes. It was a large room, having a short passage, closed by a door at the end of the dress circle. During the day, or previously, John Wilkes Booth, a son of the stage, an Englishman, or, at least, so he was called, and a glib tongue in the box doors, exchanged by a pen-knife on the inside sufficiently to enable him to survey the position of the parties within the main room, action, or absence of the same, which was on the inside of the box doors had been weakened by partly withdrawing the man could easily press open, if looked.

These were not the only preparations. The very arrangement of the boxes, and the entire equipment of the dress and the work of research as a masterpiece among those employed in the theatre. It gave an almost-strange passage from the door to the President, throwing the others at a considerable distance from him, and in positions not to observe an entrance. Mr. Lincoln's chair was placed in the front corner of the box, furthest from the stage. John M. LINCOLN was more remote from the

box; the other chairs and a sofa being on the side near the stage, to have the centre clear for the assassin.

Booth had also provided a board, to prevent the passage door being opened from the outside, and made a hole in the wall to enable him to open it again from the inside. For the assassin set to work with a screwdriver, a crowbar, a finger pistol and a bowie-knife. During a recent visit to Boston, he had practised at Floyd & Edwards' gallery, shooting between his legs, behind his neck, and in other strange positions.

For his escape he had no less carefully provided. He hired a stable in the rear of the theatre, and on Friday afternoon hired of James Pumpheys a tax boy

opening of the theatre he doubtless got his horse ready, and prepared the dooms in the rear, after which he was noticed around the front of the theatre.

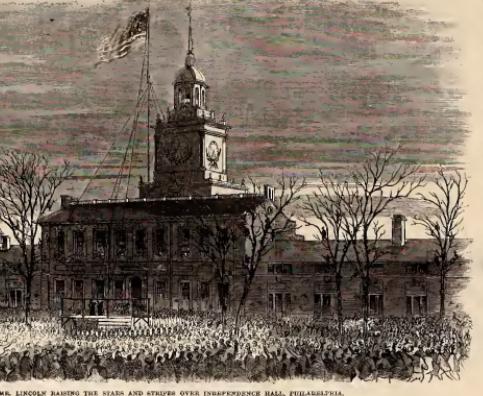
But we will now follow President Lincoln in the events of his last night, with his family, and his staff.

His son, Captain Keene Lincoln, who had been on Lieut-General Grant's staff, had just returned from Lee's capitulation, and breakfasted with the President, who seemed remarkably cheerful and happy. After breakfasting with his family, he returned to Spain's Coffee, Mr. Hahn, and some others, and at eleven o'clock met his Cabinet and Lieut-General GRANT, where the future policy of the Administration was harmoniously agreed upon.

Major Rathbone, who rushed on the assassin and seized him, but Booth aimed a deadly blow at the Major's head, to injury which he had so long his heart. Having struck a heavy blow on the arm which he was unable to grapple him again, as Booth sprang to the edge of the box and threw to the stage, where he fell, and was struck by a chair. It fell on the stage, dragging him into the box, which caught in the flag hanging from the box; but he was up in a moment, and scurrying his knife, cried: "See Spangler, I am a dead man." While all were looking in amazement he made across the stage, recognized by Mr. Hawks, and passing aside Miss Laura Keene, who was in the place technically known as the *foyer*, or entrance to the stage, deck, and on the northern side of the theatre, passed around the scenes to the rear of the theatre. Here there were two doors, and Booth passed through the outer one, and was seen to be running. A Mr. S. H. Foote, a member of the Washington bar, pursued, and was so near him that Booth actually struck the door in his face. The dash of a few seconds, which it required Seward to open the door, enabled the murderer to run across the stage, and then alight in the rear, to its junction with another, where he had previously placed his horse, and then, running aside, by holding it, and then, holding it, he dashed through another alley into F street, and disappeared in the darkness.

Now return to his illustrious victim. At the moment when he was shot, Mr. Lincoln was in the act of entering his box, on his head in a careless attitude habitual to him, enjoying heartily the play. When the fatal ball, sped with such fatal accuracy, entered his brain, his body fell to the floor, his eyes were closed, his lips, and no blood issued from the wound. This, and the absence of all attention to the murderer, prevented these near revenging at first the fatal result; but Major Rathbone's assistance was rendered by the surgeon admitted.

Lincoln, realizing his loss, and then swooned. The whole theatre was in a state of wild consternation and uproar; threats against the assassin, attempts to pursue him, to see the President were made on all sides. Amid this tumult, the party in the box, whom Miss Keene had



MR. LINCOLN RAISING THE STARS AND STRIPES OVER INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

seen, so that a

man, which he took to the stable, employing Spangler, the stage carpenter, to watch it, keeping it saddled and bridled to the stable.

During the day he was excited and excited, and was not to be found in the National Hotel, where he was boarded. In the evening he appeared to be inclined to begin by naming Vice-President Johnson, for he entered the Kishwood House, and sent up his card: "I don't wish to disturb you, but would be glad to have an interview; J. Wilkes Booth." But Mr. Johnson was absent.

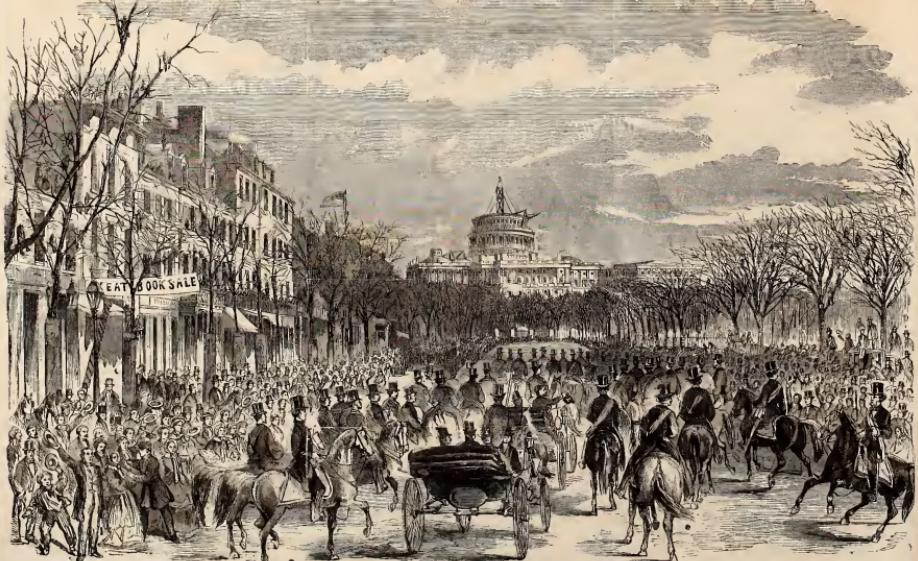
He returned to his own hotel, and after a brief absence was there again at tea, and immediately left. After the

In the afternoon and towards evening he received others, and when the hour to attend the theatre arrived, he was in a condition to go. Mr. G. W. Johnson, who had been called from the city, he went, not to distract the public. Speaker Coffey, and Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, were with him just before he left the house, and sent up his card: "I don't wish to disturb you, but would be glad to have an interview; J. Wilkes Booth." But Mr. Johnson was absent.

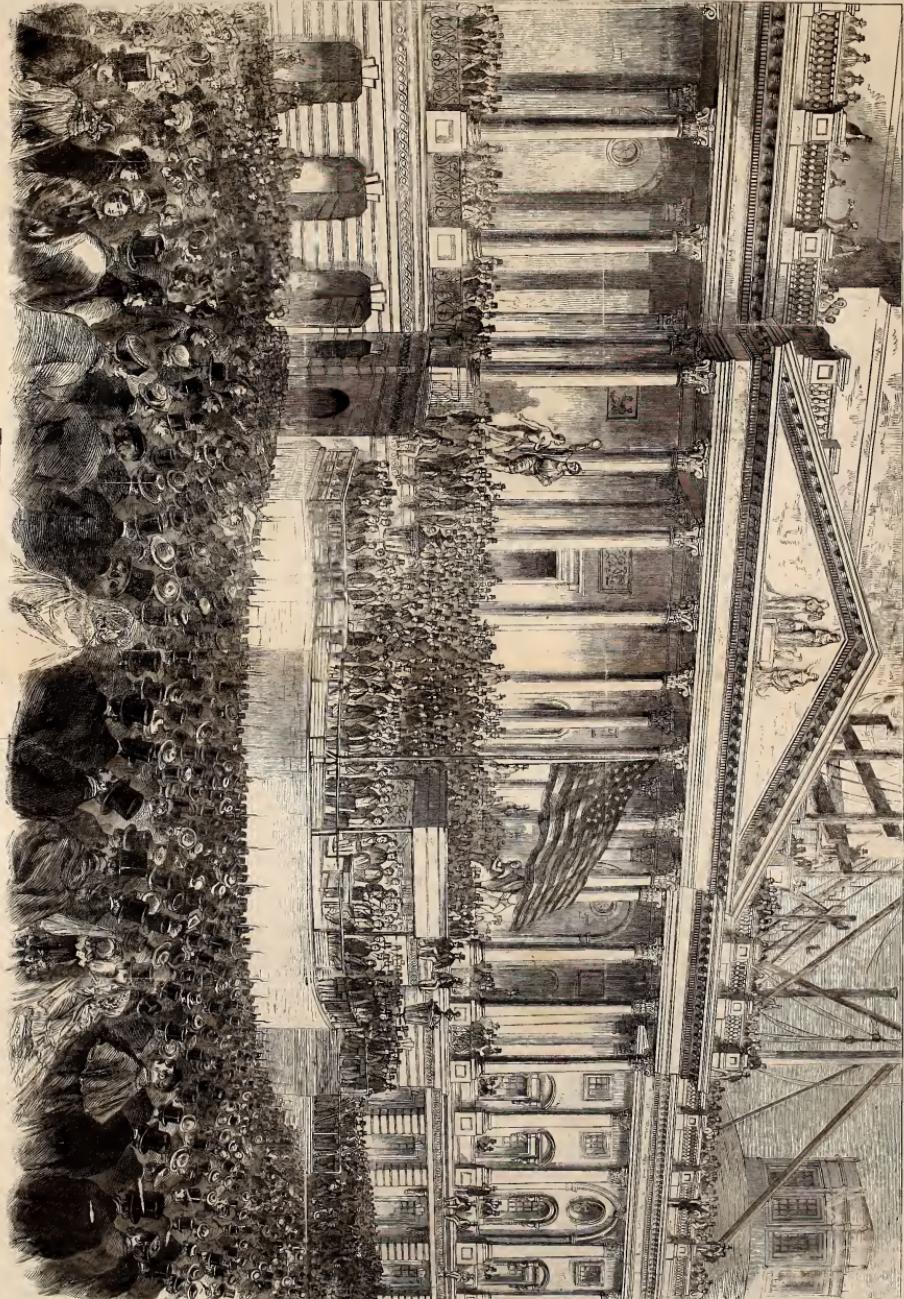
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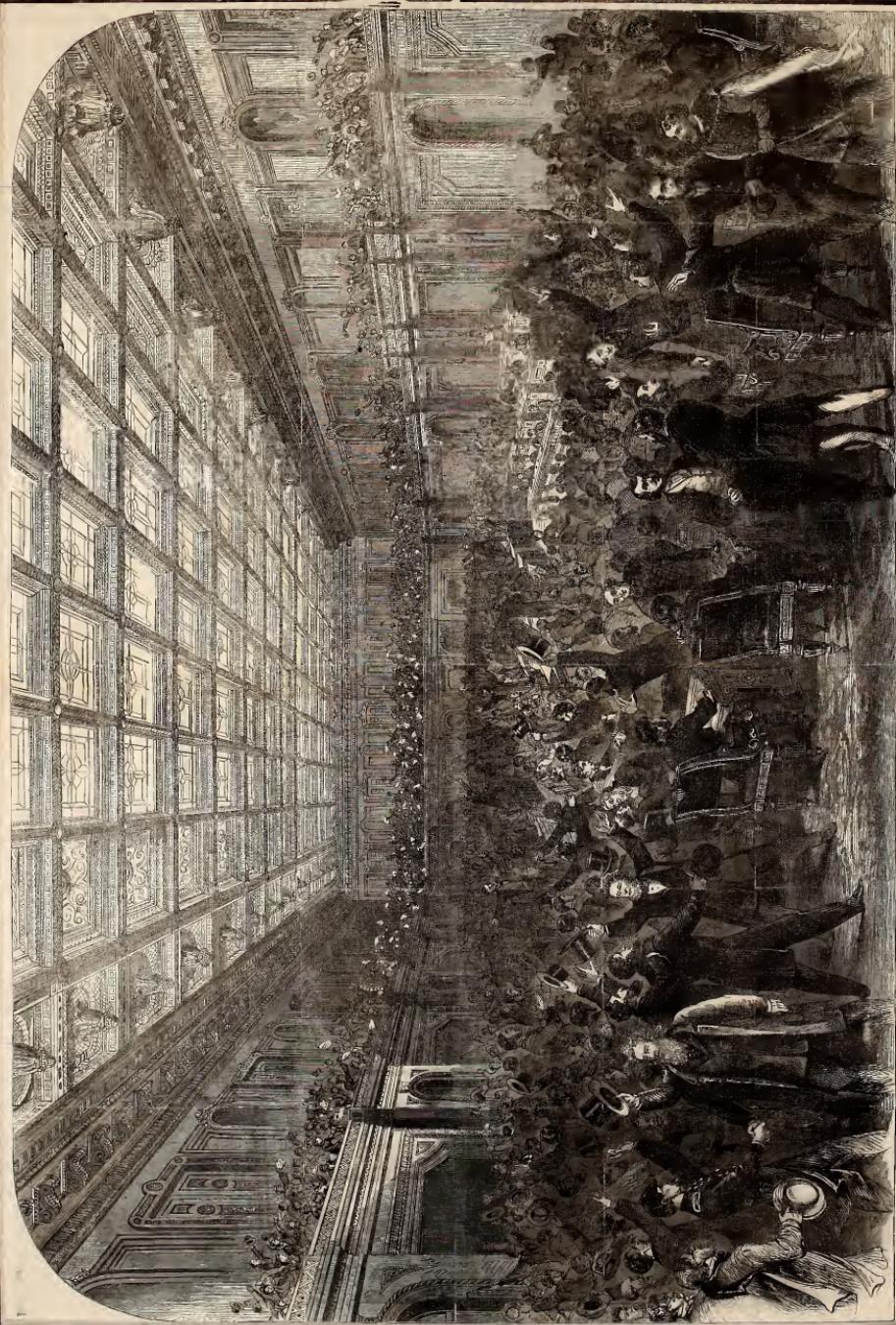
was again at tea, and immediately left. After the

carriage. They then drove on to the theatre, and pre-



MR. BUCHANAN AND MR. LINCOLN PROCEEDING TO THE CAPITOL, MARCH 4, 1865.





HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DURING THE 42nd CONGRESS.

